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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Joseph C. Spero, Magistrate Judge

CREDIT SUISSE VIRTUOSO,

Petitioner,

VS. , NO. C 21-MC-80308

SB INVESTMENT ADVISERS (US) INC.,

Respondent.

San Francisco, California Friday, May 20, 2022

TRANSCRIPT OF REMOTE TELECONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES: (Appearances via Zoom teleconference.)

For Petitioner:

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(APPEARANCES CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

Reported By: Ruth Levine Ekhaus, RMR, RDR, FCRR

Official Reporter, CSR No. 12219

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11		BY:	Redwood Shores, California 94065 ROBERT P. FELDMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW
12	Also Present:	Aidar	n O'Connor
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Friday - May 20, 2022 1 2:01 p.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 THE CLERK: Calling Case Number 3-21-MC-80308, In Re: 4 5 Credit Suisse Virtuoso. Counsel, could you please state your hands. Please raise 6 your hands. I'm sorry. 7 Thank you. 8 Counsel, just to let you know, when I promote you, if you 9 get a message that says "join as panelist" please join as 10 11 panelist. (Pause in proceedings.) 12 I believe I have everybody, Judge. 13 THE CLERK: THE COURT: All right. 14 15 MR. MATUSCHAK: I think we may be waiting for my 16 colleague Ms. Roy. I didn't see her there. 17 THE CLERK: Wait a minute. I have another hand. Sorry. Didn't see her hand. I apologize. 18 19 (Pause in proceedings.) 20 THE COURT: Okay. Are we expecting anyone else? MR. CORKHILL: Not from the SoftBank investor side, 21 22 Judge. MS. ROY: We're all present for Credit Suisse. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Appearances, please. 24 MR. FELDMAN: Can anyone hear me? This is -- this 25

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is -- excuse me. Can you hear me? This is Robert Feldman.
 1
              THE COURT: You can't hear us?
 2
              MR. FELDMAN: I seem to have lost the video.
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              THE COURT: You can't hear us. We can hear you.
 4
 5
              MR. FELDMAN: I can hear you. Can you hear me, Your
    Honor?
 6
 7
              THE COURT: We can see you too. You're the
     white-haired guy in the corner.
 8
 9
              MR. FELDMAN: I can hear you, yes; but I'm not
     seeing -- I'm not seeing you.
10
11
              THE COURT: You're not missing much.
              MR. FELDMAN: I had been seeing you. Let's see,
12
13
    maybe. Let's see.
          I'd been seeing you and hearing everybody talking about
14
15
     their weekend plans, and now I seem to have lost the ability to
16
     see.
17
              THE COURT: Is there a --
              MR. FELDMAN: For which I apologize, of course.
18
              THE COURT: A caret by the little video camera, do you
19
    have a caret by the video camera? Make sure --
20
21
              MR. FELDMAN: I don't want -- I don't see. I mean,
     that's not the problem. I lost the screen.
22
23
          May I ask for the Court's indulgence to attempt to sign in
     again from scratch?
24
25
              THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead.
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May 1 MR. FELDMAN: It will take me two minutes. Okay? I? 2 THE COURT: Yes. 3 MR. FELDMAN: May I do that? 4 5 THE COURT: Yes. Yes. MR. FELDMAN: Okay. I will do that. Thank you. 6 7 (Pause in proceedings.) MR. FELDMAN: I can hear you. 8 THE COURT: You can hear us? 9 MR. FELDMAN: Yes, I can. 10 11 THE COURT: Should we march on? MR. FELDMAN: I think so. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. MR. FELDMAN: Yes, Your Honor. Yes, Your Honor. 14 15 THE COURT: Then let's go with appearances, starting 16 with Credit Suisse. 17 MR. BIDERMAN: David Biderman, Your Honor, on behalf of Credit Suisse. 18 MS. ROY: Your Honor, you have Tammy Roy of Cahill 19 20 Gordon; and I am joined also by Nick Matuschak and Vishwani 21 Singh of my firm, also for the petitioner. THE COURT: And for SBIA? 22 23 MR. FELDMAN: Your Honor, you are -- you're not -you're not going to want to hear this, Your Honor, but I'm 24 25 hearing double.

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1
          Yes, Your Honor.
                           This is Robert Feldman.
     Unfortunately --
 2
              THE COURT: You're getting an echo?
 3
              MR. FELDMAN: Yes. So -- go ahead.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: So do you have a speaker on your computer
     as opposed to using your earbuds?
 6
 7
              MR. FELDMAN: I do.
              THE COURT: You might want to try switching to that
 8
     and turn off the earbuds.
 9
              MR. FELDMAN: Okay.
10
11
                         (Pause in proceedings.)
              THE COURT: And while you're doing that, I'll get the
12
13
     other appearances.
              MR. FELDMAN: Does that work better?
14
15
              THE COURT: I can hear you. Can you hear us?
16
              MR. FELDMAN: Yes, I think I can. It's slow.
17
              THE COURT: It may be a foundational problem.
              MR. FELDMAN: Your Honor, let me see if I can make
18
19
     my --
20
              THE COURT: Yeah, it's breaking up a little bit,
    Mr. Feldman.
                   Yeah.
21
22
              MR. FELDMAN: Maybe I have to ask for the Court's
     indulgence and do this right. I'll turn off my computer and
23
     then log back in, Your Honor. I think that will work.
24
25
                          Okay. That's fine. The other alternative
              THE COURT:
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is -- I don't know what your experience is with logging in from
 1
     a computer from this location, where you are, but if it's an
 2
     Internet issue -- the other alternative is to dial in on a
 3
     phone and just have audio, which is usually a narrower band,
 4
 5
     and depending on the location, can be a better result. But if
 6
     you want to log out -- go out and come back in, that's fine
 7
     too.
              MR. FELDMAN: I think -- I think we're okay. I've
 8
     Zoomed -- I've Zoomed with others. I Zoomed with others this
 9
     morning and I observed a colleague of yours Zoom this morning
10
11
     to make sure this will all work.
12
              THE COURT: Okay.
13
              MR. FELDMAN: So I think it's probably something I'm
           Just please let --
14
     doing.
                         Okay. We will take a brief recess while
15
              THE COURT:
16
    Mr. Feldman --
17
                          I see another Bob Feldman in my attendee
              THE CLERK:
    panel, so I don't know if he is maybe logged in twice -- oh, it
18
     looks like he's disappeared now.
19
                          Okay. Well, so there is the problem.
20
              THE COURT:
                          That might be -- Mr. Feldman, can you say
21
              THE CLERK:
     something?
22
23
                          No, he's not hearing us.
              THE COURT:
              MR. CORKHILL: Your Honor, would you like me to give
24
25
     you our appearances? I can give Bob's appearance as well.
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It will, hopefully, subject to technical difficulties, be
Robert Feldman and myself, Andy Corkhill, of Quinn Emanuel for
SBIA (US).
         THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
     Always fun here on a Friday afternoon. Glad we could
provide some amusement.
                    (Pause in proceedings.)
         THE COURT: Well, while he is trying to solve this
problem why don't we do another case. You can all stay here if
you want, just -- you can mute yourselves, but I could just --
why don't I take the other, the pro se matter that Ruth is
going to work on. We'll do that one and then hopefully
Bob's -- Mr. Feldman's thing will be worked out by then.
                  (Recess taken at 2:13 p.m.)
     (Unrelated proceedings heard by the Court, reported but
not transcribed herein.)
               (Proceedings resumed at 2:17 p.m.)
         THE CLERK:
                     Judge, I'm seeing another Bob Feldman in
the attendee panel.
         THE COURT:
                    Promote him and see what happens.
         THE CLERK:
                     Okay.
         THE COURT:
                     Mr. Feldman?
     Mr. Corkhill, have you been in contact with him?
         MR. CORKHILL: I'm just in contact with him now, Your
        I'm just asking him to confirm.
Honor.
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Okay? 1 MR. FELDMAN: Hello? Hello? Hello? THE COURT: We can hear you. Can you hear us? 2 MR. FELDMAN: Perfectly, Your Honor. And I hope you 3 can hear my apology for whatever I've done wrong. 4 5 I've done wrong today. THE COURT: We'll try not to get too far into that. 6 7 MR. FELDMAN: May I make our appearances, please? They've already been done. THE COURT: 8 MR. FELDMAN: I see. 9 Including for you. 10 THE COURT: 11 MR. FELDMAN: And did Your Honor's -- does the record reflect the presence of Aidan O'Connor, who is the chief U.S. 12 regulatory counsel and chief compliance officer of SBIA (US)? 13 14 **THE COURT:** As in the -- he's in the attendees panel? 15 MR. FELDMAN: He would be in the attendees, yes. 16 THE COURT: Great. Okay. Welcome. 17 All right. So the Ninth Circuit, of course, as only they can do, threw a small monkey wrench into these proceedings on 18 Wednesday, in the CBC patent technology case -- of course, it 19 would have to be a patent company that threw a monkey wrench 20 into this. 21 I think I have a way through it. Now, that you've all 22 consented, I still didn't have jurisdiction when I issued the 23 original order. But my thought about how to handle that, now 24 25 that there is consent, is I'll vacate that original order, and

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I'll treat all the briefing and papers today as an application
 1
     to reissue that order and issue the same subpoena.
 2
     it's all the same issue. It's all the same standards.
                                                             And
 3
     this time we have consent.
 4
          How does that sound to -- let's start with -- Credit
 5
     Suisse?
 6
 7
              MS. ROY:
                        That's acceptable to Credit Suisse.
              THE COURT: And, SBIA, is that okay?
 8
              MR. FELDMAN: We consent, fully.
 9
                          Okay. All right. All right.
10
              THE COURT:
11
          So then I actually have to decide this issue.
                                                         And it's --
     I want to skip to the part that matters to me, if you'll
12
13
     indulge me a little bit.
          The part that matters to me is the discretionary factors
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15
     because, frankly, I think I could -- if I was faithful to the
16
     requirements in the circuit for the mandatory factors I would
17
     get through them all.
          The discretionary factor that holds me up is undue burden
18
     or expense. And, you know, I just -- I know very little about
19
20
           I'm not sure I know more, having read the factual
     descriptions; it's so convoluted. But one thing that I think
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22
     I'm clear on is that in -- that CSV has got to -- is
23
     contemplating a claim under Section 423, and in order to do
     that, they have to seek and obtain leave of court for the
24
25
     filing of that claim, and to serve on non-U.K. defendants.
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Am I right on that so as far?
 1
 2
          Are we all on the same page?
              MR. FELDMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
 3
              MS. ROY:
                       Yes, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. And then there is disagreement
 6
     among the experts -- which are extraordinary experts.
 7
          I've got to say, these are amazing experts on both sides.
     I've never seen so much money spent solely on the question of
 8
     whether documents get produced now or later. It's an amazing,
 9
     amazing set of experts. I compliment you on your experts;
10
11
     maybe not on your use of resources, but on your experts.
          The there is a dispute as to whether or not that leave
12
     will be granted. Okay. I take that as a given. The issue for
13
     me is this, and this is a question for Credit Suisse.
14
          Have you sought leave yet? When are you going to seek
15
     leave, and when are you going to know?
16
17
              MS. ROY: Your Honor, we have not yet sought leave in
18
     the English court.
          Prior or -- sorry. Following our initial application,
19
     this was after -- it was initially filed in December after
20
     about nine rounds of letters back and forth between the
21
22
    parties. And then in the English court, you need to file a
     proscribed process of exchanging information.
23
    pre-action protocol process.
24
25
          We believed we had sufficiently done that by -- in
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December and were ready to proceed. The claim was made by SBI -- by the SoftBank defendants that insufficient information had been provided, and we had not expressly filed a, quote, letter before action, and served them with that. And they had threatened that if we proceeded that they would move for costs or sanctions of some type of that.

So to take that off the table, Credit Suisse officially served them with a letter before action, did so in February of this year. And as soon as one serves that, you need to give sufficient time to provide a response. We asked for a response in two months. We thought that was sufficient time. They took more than that, and finally served their letter last week.

We are reviewing -- U.K. counsel is reviewing that letter to see if any further steps need to be done with that back and forth process before they can proceed to file for leave to file, to file the claim. And we hope that if no further correspondence is really necessary in that process, that we could file within the month.

But, again, their last communication on this with -- from the SoftBank defendants last week was that they still felt there was insufficient information and it would be improper to proceed. So we have the back and forth in the U.K. They're saying: You still can't proceed with this lawsuit.

And here we are before Your Honor and they're saying: Why haven't you filed yet? You shouldn't get your discovery.

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opposite position.

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And so we think those are inconsistent positions.
believe -- this is a reasonable contemplation. The complaint
will be --
         THE COURT: So I'm not asking for argument.
                                                      I didn't
ask for argument. I asked for a status report, because I
don't -- I'm not -- as I said, I can get through the mandatory
         That's not the issue for me.
factors.
     So what happens next? What is the test about whether or
not you're ready to file for leave?
     I mean, how is -- how are you going to make that decision?
What's the test?
         MS. ROY: So my client with U.K. counsel will evaluate
the claims that they've made there that there is insufficient
information provided. We think we have provided enough
information; therefore, we're ready to move forward. But it's
not a decision I can make. It's a decision that our U.K.
solicitors and barristers will be making.
         THE COURT: But what's the standard under the
prefiling protocol for what has to be provided before you can
move forward?
         MS. ROY: My understanding is that sufficient
information about the claim and the remedy that's being sought.
And we think we've provided that and I think they take the
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THE COURT: And what -- okay. Well, that doesn't

actually answer my question.

But once you get through the prefiling stuff and you seek leave, how long does it take for the Court to rule on that?

MS. ROY: We anticipated it would be disputed and it would take a couple of months.

THE COURT: Couple of months. So if you filed within the month, we could expect a decision within about 90 days?

MS. ROY: I think that would be on optimistic view, but that would be our hope.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, so one way or the other it sounds like you're going to apply in the near future, and my concern is that I don't know whether it's going to be granted.

If it's denied, then -- and, of course, you can't file your claim and all of this discovery will be for naught. It's not insignificant discovery. And so my feeling about this is to address this as sort of a practical question is whether or not -- there doesn't seem to be any reason for having the discovery until you have permission to file.

There is nothing in the materials that suggests that there is a reason why you need it before then. There is no question that it's significant discovery. And these folks might never have to go look for it if the precondition is not met.

And so my tentative thought is to try to figure out a practical way to deal with that. And that is -- and there is a couple of ways to do it. One of ways I was thinking about is I

grant the petition conditionally, saying you can have a subpoena that is not any broader than the one you've given to me and takes out paragraph 4 -- which I think you're not defending anymore -- but you can't serve it until you get leave to file the claim and serve the non-U.K. defendants.

And then go through a process where we all -- where you all do what is the next thing that should happen, which is meet and confer on the actual details of the production, and we get to keep that process going while we're talking about -- while we're waiting for leave to be granted or denied. But if it's denied, I wouldn't want to be in the position of having already -- especially if since it's -- you know, we're not talking about five years before the PTO. We're talking about a pretty prompt process it sounds like. And so I didn't see any reason why we had to -- why this couple of months mattered. But that's my thought.

Maybe, Ms. Roy, you have a thought on that.

MS. ROY: Yes, Your Honor. I think, the -- first we would say that the law does not require the petitioner to wait as long as the proceeding is in reasonable contemplation, and it is here. We've provided an objective basis to say that it is in reasonable contemplation --

THE COURT: So I'm not disputing that. And I thought
I told you that it's -- this is the discretionary factor of
whether this is an undue burden. And that's -- so that's --

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the question is whether or not. And I think I'm perfectly cable of doing it.
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There are some courts, including the Second Circuit, that have done it under the mandatory factors. But just leaving that aside, under the discretionary factors, as a practical matter, why not wait?

MS. ROY: I don't think the law requires us to wait.

I don't think -- I think the requests are tailored and limited as far as discovery generally goes in the United States.

THE COURT: Why -- you're not persuading me with that argument. And you're not going to persuade me with that argument. The only way you're going to persuade me is if there is a good practical reason. Because I think in terms of the undue burden, I've got a lot of discretion here. And in order to convince me to exercise my discretion, you have to convince me that it actually makes a difference.

MS. ROY: I think the declarations we've submitted by Ms. Gloster and Mr. Golding, our solicitor and barrister, have indicated that we do believe those documents would be useful in terms of starting the proceeding and providing these initial applications.

I think, they both say that the documents really are for the use, once the proceeding is going, but we do believe they will be used in those preliminary steps as well.

THE COURT: Okay.

1 MS. ROY: They are not necessary, but they will be used.

THE COURT: Well, I understand that. But if they're not necessary -- which is what I took from it as well -- then you don't really need them right now. I mean, that's the -- what I drew from those experts is: Yes, they're important to the litigation, and if we had them now, yes, we would use them, but they aren't necessary to the first stage. They are necessary to subsequent stages.

And so I'm trying to figure out, you know -- you know, and it's also, you know, you've been perfectly willing to file the motion for leave without these documents. I mean, since December or January. And so -- and that's -- that -- so it certainly suggests that these aren't that important at least.

But what I took from the experts' declarations was that they were -- they might be used, but they weren't necessary for the first phase. And so that's why I came up with this sort of practical solution.

You know, I could envision circumstances where, you know, not having them now might actually be harmful. But I didn't see that in your papers and so that's why I raised this question.

MS. ROY: And, Your Honor, we don't disagree that they are not necessary. But, again, the standard, we believe, is for use. They don't have to be necessary. They don't have to

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be important to. They have to be for use in the proceeding.
 1
     The proceeding begins as soon as they filed the leave
 2
     application.
 3
                         That's actually not the test, because
 4
              THE COURT:
 5
     we're talking about undue burden. And so, I'm going to
     balance -- like I would under the Federal Rules of Civil
 6
     Procedure -- how much effort you're making them go to against
 7
     whether it's -- makes sense in the proceedings. So it's not --
 8
    not actually the tests.
 9
          But, you know, if, if I -- and I'm not talking about
10
11
     ultimately denying you the discovery. I just haven't seen
     any -- heard any reason why it's needed right now.
12
     I'm inclined to grant generally what you're talking about.
13
          I'm just trying to figure out what's the practical reason
14
15
     for having it now, when it's, you know, two months from now,
16
     three months from now, you may be denied permission to file
17
     your claim, and denied leave or whatever they call it in the
18
     U.K. And at that point, I don't see why there should have
19
    been, you know, a hundred attorney hours going into figuring
     out what gets produced and what's privileged and what shouldn't
20
    be produced, and going through the e-discovery process,
21
22
     et cetera, et cetera.
              MR. FELDMAN: Your Honor, this is Robert Feldman.
23
          May I be heard for a moment?
24
              THE COURT:
25
                          In a minute. I want to make sure Ms. Roy
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has exhausted her -- what she wants to say. 1 MR. FELDMAN: Of course. Of course. 2 MS. ROY: I think, Your Honor, again, the couple of 3 months was my best quess in when a court will decide this. 4 5 And, I guess, the process is -- you know, we wanted to start 6 this process. It's obviously going to be a hard-fought 7 discovery on multiple levels in this case. For eight requests, Your Honor, has noted how much expense 8 and time has gone in with just that. And we want to get the 9 process started now with these documents. This is probably not 10 11 the only document that we'll be seeking from a third party to further this lawsuit. 12 And to wait just -- again, the guess -- if it was my guess 13 it would be a couple of months when they signed the leave 14 15 application. To the extent that is also fought and it took us 16 five months to get here just with respect to just eight discovery requests, when we are disputing leave and 17 18 jurisdiction, it could very well be longer than that. And so it might not be a couple of months. It could be 19 much longer than that. And we would like to start the process 20 We would like to get the documents now and begin that 21 22 process. 23 Okay. Mr. Feldman? THE COURT:

MR. FELDMAN: Your Honor, I have two comments and, if

I'm permitted, one question. May I make the first two

24

comments?

THE COURT: Definitely can make the comments.

MR. FELDMAN: Okay. The first comment is that you'll be delighted to know that you're quite correct.

The second Golding declaration makes clear that these documents are not necessary now. That is at Docket 20-1, paragraph 19. That's my first comment.

My second comment, and this is in response -- indirectly to Your Honor's questions, it is not argument about the law or the facts.

Having -- I was in trial when the opening brief was filed. I read it and authorized its filing. I participated heavily in the drafting of the reply brief. And I noted in the opposition a suggestion that there might be some daylight between the respondent's willingness to produce documents and what would happen in an English proceeding with respect to SBIA (US)'s documents.

And in response to Your Honor's questions about what's necessary and what's appropriate and what's undue burden, I am authorized by SBIA to make the following unequivocal statement, and Mr. O'Connor is on the phone to hear this. And I'm going to say this even more slowly than I usually speak so that it's perfectly transcribed and everybody has got it. And this goes to whether there is any necessity for any discovery process in this country.

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If a U.K. case is permitted to go forward, and if
SBIA (US) is not a party, SBIA (US) will transfer all of its
documents relating to this matter to the SoftBank entities that
are named as parties. To be clear, this is a commitment to
Your Honor, to this court, and is not a submission to the
jurisdiction of the English courts by any SoftBank entity.
         THE COURT: So I just -- just to make sure I
understood what you just said --
         MR. FELDMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: SBIA (US) is stipulating on the record
here that if the -- there is -- the U.K. case is permitted to
go forward and SBIA (US) is not a party, you will, SBIA (US),
will transfer all of its documents involving all of the matters
at issue --
         MR. FELDMAN:
                       Yes.
         THE COURT:
                    -- to the SoftBank entities that are named
in that proceeding.
     Is that right?
         MR. FELDMAN:
                       Yes.
                             Correct. And without any
review -- it will be a simple thing for SBIA (US) to do.
                                                          They
will just send everything.
         THE COURT:
                     Right.
                      And just leave it to defendants in any
         MR. FELDMAN:
authorized lawsuit in the U.K. about this matter to sort out
the discovery.
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That, in my opinion, is the same thing that we have in effect, I thought, proven by the expert testimony that said where there is a contractual relationship and a custom and practice, the U.K. courts would find that the documents are in the vision fund's custody and control.

But if Your Honor was concerned about that as somehow qualified or conditioned or cabined or caveated, I didn't want Your Honor to have that concern.

So as -- as authorized by my client, who has read this, and who is on the phone, we are prepared to eliminate any necessity for any activity by SBIA (US), other than sending all of its files. And Your Honor can -- you know that I'm not going to quibble about what that means, but if you want to define it somehow, you're certainly able to in an order -- all electronic, all paper, blah, blah, blah, everything that we have that relates to the matters that are in the papers you'll get. Excuse me, the SBIA defendant -- excuse me -- the SoftBank defendants in an authorized action will get.

THE COURT: So you're -- I understand that.

MR. FELDMAN: Yeah. So, there is no -- no offense to you or to anyone on this call, we never have to see each other again. It will just be sent.

THE COURT: Well, I appreciate that.

And it is -- one of the questions I had on the discretionary factors other than the one I commented about.

But you had another comment to make?

MR. FELDMAN: I had a question. It's more in the nature of you're going to call it argument, and I don't want to get on the wrong side of you, so I wanted to --

THE COURT: We're here for argument.

MR. FELDMAN: I know. But I think -- I do believe that what I just said eliminates every single question of every single aspect of everything having to do with this litigated matter. We will send everything to a defendant in a properly authorized action.

And then the -- if there is a plaintiff in England, the plaintiff can seek it from the proper defendants, and they can fight about it there.

You don't have to order meet and confers. I don't have to participate in them. There doesn't have to be anymore discussion. You just say: Do it.

THE COURT: Ms. Roy, thoughts?

MS. ROY: So this is the first that we're hearing of that, and so we'd need to think about that. Never raised in the meet and confers -- or the single meet and confer on this.

But, I guess my one concern would be Mr. Feldman's statement that we would have that fight "over there," meaning it would be left up to the U.K. court. And I do think that is imposing a foreign discoverability test. It's not -- I don't think it's a disputed question that the U.S. courts permit

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broader discovery than the U.K. courts sometimes do.
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                                                           And that
     that is not a requirement under the statute, that it has to be
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     something that a U.K. court would grant, that we could have it.
 3
     But that would be my concern about it. But, again, this is the
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 5
     first time that we're hearing that.
              MR. FELDMAN: I don't -- I'm not going to respond to
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     that, unless you want me to.
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              THE COURT: I do.
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              MR. FELDMAN: You want me to respond to that?
              THE COURT: Yes.
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              MR. FELDMAN: Okay. I don't know what the U.K. courts
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     do or don't want, do or don't allow, but it certainly shouldn't
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    be -- we certainly shouldn't engage in a process here for the
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     purpose of providing more discovery than the U.K. courts would
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    permit.
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              THE COURT: Why is that?
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              MR. FELDMAN: Because one of -- one of the very
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     discretionary factors says that, that you're not supposed to.
              THE COURT: Well, 1782 does not, as Ms. Roy says, have
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     a foreign discoverablity requirement. In fact --
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              MR. FELDMAN: And I agree with that.
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22 **THE COURT:** -- it could be that the foreign 23 discoverability rules could be much less favorable than in the U.S. --24

25 MR. FELDMAN: I agree. THE COURT: -- but as long as they are open to getting whatever we produce, then it doesn't matter. The -- some -- you know, there is -- the case law on this is sort of all over the map.

MR. FELDMAN: It certainly is.

THE COURT: As someone said, you know, you can't sidestep on favorable foreign rules and someone saying it's not really not our problem because we're going to apply what we're supposed to apply. But, you know -- and I tend to think that 1782 was not designed to cabin discovery within the bounds of what the U.K. might permit.

MR. FELDMAN: I --

THE COURT: Because that could litigate -- result in ridiculous sorts of litigation.

MR. FELDMAN: I completely agree. But here I'm offering the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, a perfect opportunity, frictionless opportunity, costless opportunity to put the documents into the foreign jurisdiction, which is what the purpose here is, and let the foreign jurisdiction sort it out. That is exactly what 1782 is designed to do.

So this is -- this is a -- I don't want to say it's an unusual case, but it's a perfect case of making 1782 serve all of the purposes that it's supposed to serve with no trouble.

It's perfect, that is to say it's frictionless. It's -- it

will be a perfect representation of what the English courts want.

And it's not -- I'm not suggesting to you that it's because they want less or because they want more. No offense to Your Honor, you should not care. You just want to put the documents in England and let the English court sort it out.

The typical cases, and the ones that Ms. Roy is talking about and perhaps Your Honor is puzzling about are cases where somebody says: I'm not going to send those documents because the Cayman Islands or Malta or Nigeria wouldn't want them or wouldn't use them.

That's not what I'm saying. I'm saying we are without question and qualification and cabin and caveat sending it all, and then our friends in the U.K. can deal with it.

That's a perfect representation of what 1782 should do.

And I'm telling you that the language that I read -- which I'm happy to read again or send to Your Honor -- is exactly what we will do. Just send it. Assuming that there is a lawsuit and there is a SoftBank defendant.

And I do have a question which I would ask when we're on --

THE COURT: Let me get Ms. Roy's response to what you just said.

MR. FELDMAN: Sure, Your Honor.

MS. ROY: Your Honor, I can only expect that they are

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making this offer because it will be less discovery than if they gave it to us under the subpoena or the jurisdiction of this Court and what we're permitted under 1782. And, again, letting the foreign court sort it out is imposing a foreign court discoverability test. THE COURT: You had a question, Mr. Feldman? MR. FELDMAN: Yes, Your Honor. This question relates to a different topic, if I may. THE COURT: Sure. MR. FELDMAN: Okay. It relates to the mandatory factors, that is the statutory factors. And my question to Your Honor is whether Your Honor has considered the IJ case --IJK case from the Second Circuit which we submitted recently. I have. Absolutely, I have. THE COURT: The difference between that case and this case, as I recall, is in this case we actually have experts proving up that they can get through the step of permission. That's the difference. I believe that that's a distinction MR. FELDMAN: without a difference, and I'll address that briefly if you would like. Sure. Go ahead. THE COURT: What the IJ -- IJK case stands MR. FELDMAN: Okay. for, I believe, is that when there are significant procedural

hurdles that have to be met, it cannot be said documents are --

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or that the lawsuit is reasonably contemplated.
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          The language in the IJK case is important. It says -- and
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     I know you've read it, but (reading):
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               "When there are significant procedural barriers
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          under foreign law that might prevent the party from
          suing or using the material, it seeks" -- then the
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          mandatory factor is not satisfied.
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          And I agree with you, in this case, there are experts.
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                                                                   In
     the IJK case it was not clear, frankly, whether there were
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     experts or not. Looking at the list of counsel in that case,
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     my guess is that there would have been and -- but I don't think
     that's the real test.
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          I think what the IJK case says is when there is a good
     faith, reasonable dispute about whether there will be a foreign
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     lawsuit, it is not appropriate for our courts to produce --
     order production. That's what I believe it says.
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                          I thought it said that you had to have an
              THE COURT:
     objective basis to conclude that they could get over those
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     hurdles.
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                            That's a correct statement.
              MR. FELDMAN:
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              THE COURT: And why isn't that an expert who says
     we're getting over it?
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              MR. FELDMAN: Because in this case, we have an expert
     who says that they won't. And in the IJK --
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25
              THE COURT: Do you think they have to actually
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prove --

MR. FELDMAN: I think that Your Honor is required -and this is what the *IJK* case said, and what an earlier opinion
by then Professor -- actually not then professor, one time
Professor Lynch, then circuit court judge said, is that
Your Honor is not -- and this is probably what you're
reflecting.

No one would expect Your Honor to assess the merits of proposed foreign action. But this *IJK* case says that you are supposed to take a limited foray into foreign law to assess the procedural mechanism by which a movant may inject the discovery into foreign proceedings. And this case says that that burden is on the party seeking the documents.

And I believe that in our record -- I'm not here to tell you that our guy is smarter than their person, and I'm not here to tell you that we proved it and they failed to prove it and there is no way, et cetera, et cetera.

What I'm saying -- and this is how I would look at it.

They've taken five months having told you that it would be a few weeks.

We have submitted an expert declaration saying, "no way."

They've submitted a declaration expert declaration saying, "yes way."

And I think under those circumstances under the IJK case with respect to the procedural mechanisms, they have not

carried what the IJK case said was their burden.

So while I understand if Your Honor is approaching this from the perspective of us, for example, saying that we're going to prove that they're wrong, so this is a stupid case and you shouldn't send the documents; that's not what we're saying.

We're saying something not all that different. You'll pardon me for saying it this way, than what you're saying, which is: We don't know what's going to happen, so why should we do this? Let's wait.

And I will tell you that that's exactly what I would suggest, is that we wait. Your Honor has proposed one way of waiting, namely that we -- you grant the motion but say they can't serve the subpoena or we don't have to respond until there is a ruling from the British courts. That's fine.

You could also deny -- or grant our motion without prejudice to renewing it.

There is a whole number of ways that you could do it. But I would urge you -- and I know you have and I would ask that you perhaps give additional consideration to the *IJK* case, because I think, first of all, it's close to being on all fours.

There was a liquidator. The liquidator couldn't or wouldn't go forward; that's exactly what we have here. There were procedural steps that the moving party needed to go through to get a case on file, and the Court held they hadn't

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shown that they were going to do that. That's what we say has
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     happened here.
          And I agree that you have here a battle of experts.
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     would not ask Your Honor to resolve that as you might have to
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     on a summary judgment motion. Here, what I would say is that
     Your Honor can easily say: These are two fabulous experts.
 6
     don't know how this will work out. Neither has convinced me to
 7
     a certainty. Neither has even convinced me --
 8
              THE COURT: I got to tell you -- let me stop you.
 9
              MR. FELDMAN: Yes.
10
                                  Sure.
11
              THE COURT:
                          There is nothing in that opinion that
     you -- that says anyone has to convince me to a certainty.
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              MR. FELDMAN: I said that. I agree.
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              THE COURT:
                          There is nothing -- not in the opinion --
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              MR. FELDMAN:
                            I agree.
16
              THE COURT: -- in the Second Circuit opinion --
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              MR. FELDMAN: I agree.
              THE COURT: -- that's not the test.
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              MR. FELDMAN: I totally agree.
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                         Where you lose me -- where you lose me in
              THE COURT:
     terms of the mandatory factor --
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23 **THE COURT:** -- is that I don't think the limited foray
24 that the Second Circuit invited is anything more than what they
25 came up with, you know, in the Squire Patton Boggs case which

MR. FELDMAN: Yes.

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was, you know, a reliable -- sufficiently reliable indications
of the likelihood the proceeding will be instituted within a
reasonable period of time. And they used language of a
sufficient basis to conclude. They don't talk about: I got to
make a finding.
         MR. FELDMAN: I agree with you. I think the only
finding --
         THE COURT: Well, but then the answer is --
         MR. FELDMAN:
                       I think --
         THE COURT: Then the answer is, if they have an
objective basis for concluding it and certainly one looking at
their expert could say: That's a sufficient basis to conclude,
it might be wrong but it's a sufficient basis.
     I don't think that's -- the limited foray that the
Second Circuit invited is the kind of thing where you're
saying: Well, if there is a battle of the experts, then the
defendant wins.
         MR. FELDMAN: Well, I will read to you that the
Second Circuit said, with respect to the party seeking the
discovery (reading):
          "It has not carried its burden to show that the
    proposed suit is within reasonable contemplation and
     it is not entitled to discovery under Section 1782."
     And in the very next paragraph, in connection with that,
it said (reading):
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"A district court's focus is not on the merits, but on the movant's practical ability to inject the requested information into a foreign proceeding." And given the record here, where they said they would do it within five weeks -- a few weeks and it's now five and a half months, and they still don't seem to be able to pull themselves together to make this application --THE COURT: And your client had nothing to do with Don't give me -that. MR. FELDMAN: Well, perhaps we did. THE COURT: Oh, no. Come on. Listen, nobody is I understand. I understand this is all part of fooling me. the dispute game. MR. FELDMAN: Yes. It's just part of the dispute game. THE COURT: MR. FELDMAN: Yes. THE COURT: You guys resisting, them having gone through the prerequisites to even ask a court is just a part of the dispute game as you bringing a motion to quash here --MR. FELDMAN: Yes. THE COURT: -- and offering to have the documents there so that somebody in the U.K. will fight them on the documents there. So I'm not -- I'm not actually going to buy into the details of the game the way you characterize it in terms of attributing: Well, they should have done it.

have taken five months. They may never be able to get it. 1 I'm not buying that. 2 MR. FELDMAN: Okay. Well, I would then reframe my 3 comments and questions to the following extent. 4 5 I agree with you, we should wait. I would ask the Court to review the IJK case. I have nothing else to say. 6 7 Okay. So the only question in my mind is THE COURT: would your client be willing to transfer the documents now? 8 MR. FELDMAN: I haven't asked, but I would assume. 9 THE COURT: Would that change the landscape, Ms. Roy? 10 11 MS. ROY: I don't believe so, when they're transferring them to avoid U.S. discovery. 12 THE COURT: 13 Hm-hmm. MR. FELDMAN: Your Honor, I will tell you that if we 14 15 aren't so willing, I'll notify the Court promptly, but I assume 16 we are. 17 THE COURT: Yeah. Well, I'll take you up on your stipulation to transfer them. I'll certainly include that in 18 19 the opinion, as it's stated on the record already. 20 MR. FELDMAN: Thank you. THE COURT: But -- so I don't -- but I'm -- this is 21 22 all, as I said, part of the dispute resolution process. 23 I'm going to get things started. I think the way I have envisioned this is actually 24 reasonably practical, and it will cause you all to do things 25

which are less than responding to the subpoena, but more than doing nothing and waiting until something happens in the U.K.

It's probably too Solomonesque, but -- so the idea is I'm still focusing on granting the application conditionally that you can, upon granting of leave to file and service of at least one defendant with the 432 claim -- or granting leave to file and granting leave to serve, I should say, at least one defendant with the 432 claim, you can serve a subpoena which is not broader than the one that you applied for on SBIA (US), with the exception -- and you should eliminate paragraph 4 because I think you eliminated that during the briefing.

Number one.

Number two, I want you to start talking about the elements of this subpoena now. This is the doing more than just waiting for the U.K. I want the meet and confer process on the actual details of what might get produced to start right away because I'm -- we're going to -- we're going to see how this plays out.

We're going to see how long the fight takes in the U.K.
We're going to see what happens and whether or not I should
advance the time for producing it, or the time that producing
it makes sense. But in any event, I want to be ready for all
of those possibilities, and I think one of those is having you
all start to figure out exactly what would be produced assuming
it was served.

So I want the parties to immediately start their meet and

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PROCEEDINGS
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confer efforts. And you can write as many letters as you want,
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    but you must have at least one face-to-face, at least by video,
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     doing that.
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          And then I would set a status conference -- I don't
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     know -- 90 days out. Some reasonable period of time out to
     talk about what's the status of the decision and the
 6
     application in the U.K.
 7
          Did I say 432 instead of 423? 423.
 8
          And to talk about the scope and hopefully resolve the
 9
            Hope springs eternal. I know you won't resolve the
10
     scope.
11
     scope.
             The way this fight is shaping up, there is going to be
     some fuss about it. But maybe, maybe, hope springs eternal.
12
     That will be great. I promise to be extremely unpleasant if
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     you don't resolve the scope; but maybe that's not enough
14
15
     incentive to get people to resolve scope issues. But that's my
16
    plan.
17
          Anyone want to make any last comments about why I'm making
     a mistake or how I should modify it or anything? Starting with
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19
     Credit Suisse.
20
              MS. ROY: We have nothing further to add to what we've
21
     already argued. Thank you, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT:
                          Mr. Feldman?
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              MR. FELDMAN: I have a whole lot to say. That's a
24
     joke.
              THE COURT: Excellent.
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I think 90 days is ambitious.
        MR. FELDMAN:
                                                     I don't
think -- based on what I have heard, but I don't know for sure,
I don't think there is any way that U.K. proceedings get
resolved that way.
    And I would have a question for you. If I were to be able
to inform you that we were able to send all our documents
forthwith to the U.K., would that eliminate the need for me to
have anything to do with this discovery?
         THE COURT: No, it wouldn't.
        MR. FELDMAN: Okay. Then I'm not going to ask them
for that.
         THE COURT: I thought you might not, but --
        MR. FELDMAN: I think 90 days is ambitious.
         THE COURT: It may be ambitious, but I want to keep
tabs on this. And I do want to press ahead with the meet and
confer and make sure that happens and it's all resolved within
         That may be ambitious itself, but that's why I want
90 days.
to proceed in this fashion.
           Well, so that's what I'm going to do. And I'll --
let's set a date, Karen, 90 days out.
         THE CLERK: How does August 19th work on everybody's
calendar? At 2:00 p.m.?
         THE COURT: Sure.
        MR. FELDMAN: Your Honor, I'm not sure if I'm not
free, and I'm not at my desk. If that date doesn't work, may
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we apply to you for a minor adjustment?
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              THE COURT: You talk to the other side if you want to
     stipulate to a change in the date.
 3
          Does that work for Credit Suisse?
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              MS. ROY: It does.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Give me a week in
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 7
     advance a joint status conference statement that addresses
     where we are on everything, and then we'll have that
 8
 9
     discussion.
                  Okay.
10
              MR. FELDMAN: Have a nice weekend, Your Honor.
11
              THE COURT: Thank you all.
              MS. ROY: Thank you, Your Honor.
12
              MR. CORKHILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
13
              MR. BIDERMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                  (Proceedings adjourned at 3:02 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Tuesday, May 24, 2022 Kuth home to Ruth Levine Ekhaus, RMR, RDR, FCRR, CSR No. 12219 Official Reporter, U.S. District Court